

THE  
Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star.

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*He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.—Jesus Christ.*

*Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues.—A Voice from Heaven.*

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### Moral Corruption of the World.

A few in the world are beginning to see the moral nakedness and deformity of society. The people of Christendom have so long enveloped themselves in the flimsy folds of an artificial piety and virtue, that it will be difficult for them to learn that they are ignorant and depraved, until they have died a moral death, and the light of truth reveals their hidden deformities. That time is at hand. Dissipation, licentiousness, and prostitution are prevailing to such a fearful extent, that they are corroding the very elements of men's existence. Their poisonous influences are destroying the fountains of life, domestic happiness, and national stability.

Christians and philanthropists have persisted in throwing over these evils the cloak of mistaken modesty and false delicacy, until they have been fostered into such gigantic dimensions as to threaten the whole social fabric with decay and dissolution. How shall these evils be removed, and society restored to a natural, healthy state? This question is being agitated by the few who see the evil, but can see no means of accomplishing its removal. In despair, like the drowning man, they catch at straws in the form of a few charitable institutions, to save society from universal shipwreck.

There is an old adage that "an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure." Although old, it is now as true as ever,

and is quite applicable to this subject. Men's minds are so given to evil, that they are adepts in making wrong appear right, and right wrong, particularly when they happen to be on the wrong side. In this way the great truths of the Bible have been perverted, and the strict principles of virtue taught in that book distorted to suit the vain imaginations of men. This is the reason that the reformers of the day expend their energies in vain to cleanse the stream, instead of the fountain, of pollution. Latter-day Saints understand the Bible as they do other books—as it reads. The whole tenor of this book goes to show that God has endowed the man with superior strength, power, and influence over the rest of creation, woman included, and that he is directly responsible for the use he makes of these superior powers.

Man should go forth upon the earth and honour the image of the *Gods* in which he is made, by practising the principles of righteousness. He should be clothed with salvation, and use the superior powers which are given him, to reclaim those who have strayed from the paths of virtue, to strengthen the weak, and improve, beautify, and exalt every thing which comes within his influence. How different the facts of the case. Man himself becomes prostituted to evil, and uses those Godlike powers which were

given him that he might bless, to mar, corrupt, and disorganize the beautiful creations of the Almighty. Where he should make peace and joy, he sows sorrow and desolation. Where the Lord has planted warm affections and confiding love, to fit woman to become the affectionate wife and tender mother, man has substituted bitterness, misery, and death, and then adds insult to crime by heartlessly abandoning the victim of his depravity. The injured woman is forsaken by her friends, and condemned to hopeless infamy, while the man who has used every artifice, device, and, perhaps, even force, to degrade her, is neither honoured nor respected any the less for his crimes. This is making a mockery of justice, and is that kind of Christian charity which the devil chuckles over. The world is full of this pious sympathy, which punishes the weak and comparatively innocent with the most unmitigated severity, and lets the guilty fiend go forth in his strength to continue the work of destruction. Who support houses of ill fame, and compel women, by the force of circumstances, to sell their bodies for hire, and put a price on their shame? Who pay the procuress for laying a snare for the unsuspecting, and for enticing the beautiful and innocent into dens of infamy, where they can be ruined with impunity? And who smother the cries of helpless victims while they are being ruined, and forced to tread the downward path of desolating despair? The answer is, men, but men only in outward form, for they are wanting in every noble attribute which would make them worthy of the title.

We occasionally see the inquiry made in the public journals, "How shall this blighting curse be checked in its progress?" As yet we have seen no antidote recommended by the world, which seemed to have the confidence even of its author.

Latter-day Saints believe in eradicating evils by drying up the fountain of them. This, and the fact that the Lord, through revelation, has shown them how to do so, are the only apologies we have to offer for the severity of their measures. For the information of all who may doubt the efficacy of our plan, we will state that our families and homes are in Utah. There, the system of reform which we are about to propose, has been coming into operation for several years, with the most satisfactory results. Prostitution does

not exist among the Saints, for there is nothing to supply its growth. Such summary chastisement has followed the seducers, that they have either left the country, or concluded to let their peculiar abilities for warring against female virtue lie dormant. Therefore we recommend, with the utmost confidence, the system pursued there, for the reformation of the rest of the world.

Let the ban of proscription from society be transferred from the weak and injured woman to her seducer. Let it be universally understood, that when the deed is committed, the transgressor is from that time under sentence of death, and that he is liable to execution at any moment from the hands of an injured husband, father, or other relative, and let the people sanction the act. Let most speedy and unflinching justice overtake the despoiler, whether he be the king, the haughty noble, or the peasant in his cottage. For the cold-hearted charity now practised, substitute the warm-hearted forgiving spirit of the Gospel, and bid the thousands of injured females who wish to reform, welcome back to the society of relatives and friends. Extend the marriage relations, so that all women may have the husbands of their choice, and whenever they are equally guilty with the man let them also suffer death with him, and then let universal disgrace and infamy attach itself to all sexual intercourse outside the sacred institution of marriage.

These principles, if thoroughly carried out, will lay the foundation for substantial reform, but it will take generations for men to recover from the debility entailed upon them through the gross perversion and abuse of these principles of procreation.

Sectarians believe, or at least profess to, in common with Latter-day Saints, that God changes not in any of His attributes, but is the same yesterday, to-day, and forever. Consequently if adultery and fornication were ever worthy of death, they must be equally so now, and yet Christian governments, who profess to found their laws on the Bible, put the murderer to death, and let the adulterer go free, or at most make a little money the price for bringing evils upon others far worse than death, and breaking the laws which God has ordained to guard the fountains of life from evil.

For the benefit of those to whose

minds these evils are so familiar that they have lost their enormity, and who may therefore suppose that our remedy is not warranted by the Scriptures, we will refer to those sacred records from which Latter-day Saints are so wonderfully successful in proving many doctrines which bring shame and confusion upon thousands who profess righteousness, but are full of iniquity.

In Deut. xxii, 21, speaking concerning a newly married damsel who had not been virtuous previous to marriage, it says, "Then they shall bring out the damsel to the door of her father's house, and the men of her city shall stone her with stones that she die: because she has wrought folly in Israel, to play the whore in her father's house." For adultery committed in the marriage state, and when under covenants pertaining to it, we read, in verses 23, 24, as follows—"If a man be found lying with a woman married to an husband, then they shall both of them die, both the *man* that lay with the *woman*, and the *woman*. If a damsel that is a virgin be betrothed unto an husband, and a man find her in the city, and lie with her; then ye shall bring them both out unto the gate of that city, and ye shall stone them with stones that they die." The only case mentioned in which death is not the penalty inflicted upon the male for adultery, is in lying with a damsel not betrothed, and the Lord for this appears to have made but one provision, and that was, the man (verse 29) "shall give unto the damsel's father fifty shekels of silver, and she shall be his wife; because he hath humbled her, he may not put her away all his days." What punishment ought to be inflicted upon a married man guilty of such an act among the Christian nations of the present day, where they have such an abhorrence of more than one wife, we are not directly informed, as the Lord does not seem to have provided laws particularly designed for such an unnatural state of society.

As some might suppose that these laws and penalties were only applicable to ancient Israel, we will refer them to a description of the time when the affairs of mankind, pertaining to this state of existence, will be finally settled. Speaking of the New Jerusalem, it says, in Rev. xxii, 14, 15—"Blessed are they that do His commandments, that they may have

right to the tree of life, and may enter in through the gates into the city. For without are *dogs*, and *sorcerers*, and *whoremongers*, and *murderers*, and *idolators*, and whosoever loveth and maketh a lie."

Here, then, we have the final doom of those who trample under foot the sacred laws which heaven has instituted for the intercourse of the sexes. They are punished with the murderer, and are fitted only for his society, and that of others who are debarred from enjoying the blessings of salvation.

Suppose the plan which we have proposed, and which is being carried out in Utah, and which all, who believe the Scriptures, must admit to be just, was promulgated as the law of Christendom by a power perfectly capable of enforcing it against all opposition. What consternation! what dismay! would be depicted upon the countenances of thousands. Multitudes who consider themselves quite sanctified and holy, if they dare, would raise their voices in rebellion, and denounce it as wholesale murder, because *Thou art the man!* would come home to their guilty souls. The voluptuous millionaire would denounce it as unjust, because he would measure justice by his own standard of morality, which are the means of administering to his depraved appetites. Fear would seize the courts of kings. The knees of the noble of the earth would smite together like Belshazzar's, as soon as they began to realize that the avenger was abroad enforcing the penalty of God's broken laws.

We declare, to both Saint and sinner, high and low, that the Lord, through His servants, is again proclaiming His laws to the world, forbidding fornication, whoredoms, and adultery, and that punishment will surely follow the transgressor. That people or nation that keeps not these laws, will be swept off from the face of the earth, that it may be cleansed from the iniquity which burdens it.

Surely it seems as though the hearts of men were wholly set in them to do evil, and that their sins have filled their bodies with disease and deformity, shrouded their minds in darkness, and defiled the earth with all that is impure and unholy, which is preparing it for that baptism by fire which alone will fit it for the presence of the Father.

## Message of His Excellency Governor Brigham Young.

TO THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH; DELIVERED DECEMBER 11, 1854.

Gentlemen of the Council and House of Representatives—Under the benign influence of high Heaven's protecting care, we are again assembled in the capacity of a Legislative Assembly, to ordain and establish such laws as shall best subserve the public good.

The toil of the husbandman has been rewarded by a plentiful harvest, and peace, prosperity, and success have eminently attended all our efforts.

We have been delivered from the overflowing scourge which desolates the nations, the wayward destroyer, and the devouring flame. With thanksgiving and praise, let our aspirations ascend from warm and willing hearts, unto our Father and our God, who has extended unto us His rich blessings, and caused the earth to bring forth in her strength for our sustenance.

Although a large immigration have found homes in these peaceful vales during the past season, yet it is believed there is an abundant supply of food for all, until another harvest.

Through the untiring exertions of our worthy delegate in Congress, Hon. John M. Bernhisel, appropriations have been obtained for making a "Road through our Southern Settlements, and extending to the boundary of California; for holding treaties with the Indians; and to defray the expense incurred in suppressing Indian hostilities in the years 1851 and 1852." These are the first appropriations of the kind which have been made for this territory. This action of Congress, though tardy, is none the less acceptable, evincing, as it does, a favourable disposition to place Utah upon an equal footing with other territories. We hail it as a good omen, and trust that in future her interests may not be neglected, nor her claims unregarded. There seems to be a difficulty in obtaining appropriations when made by Congress: month after month, and even a year sometimes, intervenes, before they are received at the point of disbursement. Where the distance is so great, and the means of com-

munication are so limited, it is desirable that the action of the department should be prompt in such matters.

The present prospect is, that none of the appropriations made at the last session will be received before another year; such delays operate very onerously and unjustly upon the territory, as well as upon the citizens, who have so long been anxiously looking for the liquidation of their just claims.

The appropriations for the State House and Penitentiary are each expended; and in order to complete either of those works, an additional appropriation will be required either by the Legislature or Congress.

The works at Fillmore have rapidly progressed the past season, and it is anticipated that the State House will be ready for the accommodation of the Legislature at its next annual session.

Peace with the Indians has been preserved during the year, although detached parties of the Utahs have been found unfriendly, which in one instance resulted in their killing two of our citizens. The perpetrators of this crime were brought in by other Indians, and delivered up to the United States authorities, before whom they had a fair trial, were found guilty of murder, and executed according to law, the Indians themselves giving testimony against them.

It has required the greatest forbearance and patience, as well as large amounts of presents on the part of our citizens, to maintain amicable relations with them. In some few instances they have presumed upon the forbearance shown them, and conducted themselves very improperly and abusively to the people. The pacific policy which has, from the beginning, been exercised towards them, has no doubt avoided many collisions which might have resulted in open war.

Although large quantities of beef, flour, clothing, guns, ammunition, &c., have been given them, to conciliate and make them friendly, yet the savage propensities of their natures, their improvident and

vile gambling habits of life are such that no present supply, no matter how generous, remains long with them; and their indolence precludes any idea of their replenishing from their own resources.

The Shoshones are rather superior to the Utahs, and provide better for their own living, although a large party of them have quartered upon the settlements north during the past summer. Much has been done by the inhabitants, since their residence among the Indians of the mountains, to ameliorate their condition. They were found to exist in the lowest state of degradation—poor, ignorant, indolent, and savage. In their anger, nothing restrained them, but fear, from the greatest excess of crime. They would sell and gamble away their own children, and steal from and rob other Indians of theirs, either to sell, gamble away, or kill, as their humour seemed to suit them. A horse or gun was deemed an equivalent for killing a man; and every shade of difficulty became a matter of barter for pecuniary consideration. The settlers have invariably given them provisions and clothing, furnished them with guns and ammunition to kill game, and in various ways administered to their relief. In many places grain has been raised for them, and houses built for their chiefs and principal men.

This policy has had a tendency to correct their vile habits and propensities, and sometimes induce them to labour for their own support.

This course of liberality towards them, in addition to constant loss of property caused by their depredations, is a severe tax and burden upon the people, especially in the more isolated and thinly settled locations, where their visits are more frequent and more numerously attended. It is, therefore, with a sense of relief that we look forward to the disbursement of the present appropriation made for holding treaties with the Indians, in the expectation that the people will be secured against their depredations, and partially relieved from their constant support.

The territory will also be partially reimbursed for advances which she has made from time to time for the suppression of Indian hostilities. It is undeniable that those expenses have been much less in this than other territories similarly situated, and should be met with a spirit of liberality on the part of the General

Government. But whatever the government may be able to accomplish in her intercourse with the Indians, it is scarcely expected that Utah will be relieved of their presence, consequently not freed from their depredations. The inhabitants should therefore secure themselves and property as much as possible, and be prepared to defend themselves at any moment from their hostile incursions. Each settlement should complete its defences, and preserve an active and energetic military organization. In various ways the people have sought to secure their own safety, and protect their property from constant depredations, short of maintaining an open warfare against them. I have uniformly pursued a friendly course of policy towards them, feeling convinced, that independent of the question of exercising humanity towards so degraded and ignorant a race of people, it was manifestly more economical, and less expensive, to feed and clothe, than to fight them.

The policy adopted towards a small band, usually inhabiting Weber County, by the inhabitants of that district, in distributing them out among the citizens, making for the Indians judicious selections, where they and their families may feel that they have a home, and know that they can depend upon having food, shelter, and kind treatment in exchange for their labour, seems feasible, and if, in the end, it should prove successful, will have a tendency, at least, to secure peace to the inhabitants, and civilization to the Indians. Doubtless, a vast deal of patience and forbearance would be required to carry out this policy, even if the Indians should consent to try it. If they were suitably employed, it is believed they would become profitable labourers after a little experience. They should be paid honourably and fairly in such things as they need, day by day, according to their necessities, until they learn to be more provident of their means. Like all other works of great philanthropy, this probably would be gradual in its operation; but if it should be deemed worthy of adoption, it is believed it can be carried into general effect in the territory.

In many of the Southern Settlements, already the Indians have become useful in labour and business, and quite a number of Indian children are found living in families, who have taken them to bring up and educate. So far as my knowledge

extends in relation to the subject, such children have had the benefit of Common Schools; this blessing is secured to them by the operation of law.

The subject of *Education* has probably received as much attention in this as in any other as newly settled State or Territory. In almost all the Wards and Districts, good school houses have been erected, and schools maintained a part of the year, but I fear that sufficient attention is not paid to the selection and examination of teachers, or the manner of conducting schools. Although the Board of Regents have doubtless by their influence aided much, and are still extending their influence and exertions in a general way to advance the cause of education, yet at this moment, there is not a *Parent School* for the instruction of Teachers—a Mathematical or High School, where the higher branches are taught, in all the Territory; neither have they a single object of public improvement under their auspices in progress for educational purposes. This is partly owing to the want of means to operate with, and partly to the fact, that the Board, consisting of men engaged in such a multiplicity of business, have but little time to devote to these duties. Hitherto the cause of education has been entrusted with the Board, by the Legislature, who probably conceived they had sufficiently discharged their duties, by having invested the Regents with full power and authority to act in relation to that subject. But it is a subject of vast importance, and involves trusts of too weighty consideration to be neglected for any reasons at present existing. It is a subject fraught with momentous interest to us, and our youth, who are soon to become our representatives upon the earth, and will, if neglected, recoil with bitterness upon our own heads, when too late to remedy.

As a Territory, we have peace, and extensive ability exists with the people to establish and sustain good common schools in every Ward and District, not only three or six months in a year, as appears at present most common, but ten or eleven, wherein every child, no matter how poor, may find admittance. Schools for teachers, Mathematical Schools, and schools wherein the higher branches are taught, should also be kept in successful operation in all of the principal towns. It is moreover an op-

portunity time to introduce the New Alphabet, in forming which, the Regency have performed a difficult and laborious task. I recommend that it be thoroughly and extensively taught in all the schools, combining, as it eminently does, a basis of instruction for the attainment of the English language, far surpassing in simplicity and ease any known to exist. Although the more immediate duties pertaining to the subject of education, may devolve upon the Regency, still, it does not free the Legislature from responsibility, and I doubt not that whatever aid or influence you may find in your power to extend, will be cheerfully given.

I cannot refrain from again calling your attention to the subject of home manufactures. Large quantities of wool, flax, hides, furs, and almost every variety of the best material for the manufacture of woollen cloth, linen, leather, hats, soap, candles, glue, oil, sugar, pottery, and castings, are found in abundance, and easily procured, and yet we find large quantities of such articles annually imported, and purchased by the people, which causes a large and constant drain of our *circulating medium*. If a few hundred thousand dollars, which are now annually expended, and carried away for imported goods, were instead thereof, invested in machinery, and articles for *domestic manufactures*, it would prove far more advantageous, and rapidly advance the prosperity of our thriving territory.

It would appear, that the expense and trouble of transporting goods over a thousand miles of *land carriage*, would be sufficiently protective to encourage the capitalist to embark in *domestic manufacturing*. It is manifestly our interest as a people, to more generally produce from our own resources, articles for our own use. It is the *spring of wealth* to any community—of *independence* to any State. Much has been accomplished, but the very prices prove that the manufacture of all of the above-mentioned articles, as well as many others, is a lucrative business, opening to the enterprise of many more of our citizens.

If our market could be abundantly supplied with articles of domestic industry and economy, our object would be attained, the money retained in the country, and importers seek elsewhere a market for their goods.

The Kasyon Creek Sugar Works, de-

signed for the extensive manufacture of sugar from the beet, are nearly ready for operation. The Works in Iron County, for the manufacture of iron from the ore, are in operation, although not as successful as could be desired. The operators have had many unforeseen obstacles, more or less incident to all new locations and untried metals, as well as many adverse circumstances to contend with; but it is gratifying and encouraging to know that they have so far been able to surmount them all; and have moreover acquired an experience which will greatly facilitate future operations. This branch of domestic manufacture has received considerable aid from the public treasury, and may, for a limited time, still need some assistance.

We recognize, in the *general* diffusion of true knowledge, and the universal practice of well-directed industry and economy, the elements of unbounded prosperity and independence; they form the *bulwarks* of our defence, and are the source of our *freedom*. The fostering care of legislative authority and aid, should be extended to all such objects as are so manifestly calculated to promote the general welfare. Considerable public improvements have been accomplished, although more through the voluntary contributions of the people in labour, &c., than funds devoted for such purposes. Bridges across the Jordan and Sevier rivers have been built; mills have been, and are being constantly, erected; roads are made; kanyons and mountains explored for material, and vast quantities of timber, lumber, stone, and other materials collected for the permanent improvement of our towns and cities; all betokening a spirit of energy and enterprise on the part of our citizens, gratifying to all who feel an interest in the improvement and progress of these far distant vales.

The revenue derived from the assessment of the past year, has been merely nominal, amounting in all to only

86,386 31

And of this amount collected  
Which leaves a balance delin-

4,434 56

quent of . . . . .

1,951 75

There has been collected, how-  
ever, from the delinquencies  
of former years, which has  
aided the treasury to meet a  
great share of the public  
debt . . . . .

8,682 11

Auditor's warrants, redeemed  
at the treasury, during the  
year, amount to . . . . . 18,182 85

Leaving in circulation at date  
of report, October 31, 1854,  
which is less than half the  
amount outstanding at the  
close of the last fiscal year . 3,352 33

There is still a delinquency in  
the hands of the Collectors,  
amounting to . . . . . 8,273 31

Which, if collected, would leave  
a balance in favour of the  
treasury of . . . . . 4,920 05

It is barely probable that sufficient may  
be realized from the present delinquency,  
to meet the existing indebtedness. You  
will therefore perceive, that whatever ap-  
propriations may be made, it will neces-  
sarily be based upon revenue arising from  
future assessments.

There exists an unwarrantable neglect  
on the part of a majority of the Collectors,  
in not collecting the taxes, and making  
their *returns* in proper season. The *Re-  
venue Law* should embrace a *penalty*, and  
a provision, making it the duty of some  
person to prosecute such collectors as fail  
to comply with the requirements of the  
law; because a collector dislikes to en-  
force his collections, should cease to be an  
excuse. The people are abundantly able  
to pay their taxes; and if they fail or  
neglect to do so, the *law* should be en-  
forced against them. In common cour-  
tesy, the people should be more prompt  
in these matters, and not devolve upon  
their officers the unpleasant task of com-  
pelling them.

If appropriations are made for public  
improvements, and other objects of interest  
and general utility, the rate per cent will  
necessarily have to be increased, but for  
the ordinary expenses of government, it  
is considered that the present will bring  
sufficient revenue.

We are still left in doubt, in regard to  
the construction of a railway across the  
continent, the time when, and the route it  
shall traverse. If it were thrown open to  
private enterprise, and men were secured  
the right of way, it is more than probable,  
that one, or more, would now be in process  
of construction, and soon in successful  
operation.

As the all-absorbing Nebraska-Kansas  
question seems now happily disposed of, it  
is sincerely hoped, that this matter will  
earnestly engage the attention of Con-

gress at an early day. The Department have probably received the reports of the several railway routes surveyed by this time, and nothing should hinder their proceeding at once to the decision of its location, and taking measures for its speedy construction.

In the military department there is no material change from last report; the usual musters have been held, but the new enrolments, which it is anticipated will show a considerable increase in the numbers, have not yet been returned. Some of the volunteer companies are providing themselves suitable uniform, which adds to their military appearance, and indicates that they feel an interest in the performance of this as well as other duties. It would be a matter of gratification, if others would follow their example. 'Tis true, we prefer efficiency in organization, discipline, arms, ammunition, and all necessary accoutrements, to useless appendages, ornamental or otherwise; but the energy and commendable pride which stimulate an officer or soldier to uniform himself, may generally be taken as an evidence that the more necessary part is not neglected. Service during the year has been nominal; no expeditions have been called for, and the constant *Guard Service* so requisite during the prevalence of Indian Aggressions and hostilities, has been, in a measure, dispensed with.

Forts and city walls remain in most of the settlements in an unfinished condition. We again urge it upon the people to improve the present time of *peace* and *prosperity* to complete their defences, as they know not what *hour* their enjoyment of quiet may be broken.

The aid of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company has been extended to thousands of poor, to assist them to emigrate from the United States, and other countries, and find homes in the Valleys of the mountains. The operations of the Company thus far, have been very successful, although comparatively little remuneration has as yet been received from those benefited. They will, however, as they get able, refund, and in many instances double by *donation* what they have received.

By the aid of this fund, much good has already been accomplished; many thousands of persons have been taken from the depth of poverty and placed where they can, not only sustain themselves, but soon

find a competence for themselves and families. Still thousands are anxiously awaiting for the time when the Company will be able to bring them, also, to a land where labour finds its reward. The operations of the Company prove doubly remunerative; it not only places the poor in a situation to sustain themselves, but adds to the sum of labour necessary to develop the resources of the territory, and bring forth and combine from the elements, things necessary for the sustenance and convenience of human existence.

Our labour is our wealth; by it we bring to ourselves the luxuries of life, ornament the earth with beautiful dwellings and gardens, build cities, and bring forth the rich fruits of the earth from her prolific bosom. This, then, is a natural outlet to the overpopulated districts of the older states and countries, where every avenue seems closed against the poor, who linger out a miserable existence in hunger and want, bequeathing their children the same fate—a hopeless and thankless legacy. *Heres!* in these favoured climes, poverty can scarcely be said to exist, and no person, having the common ability to labour, need want for the common necessities of life. This has been the labour of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company, to pick up the *worthy poor* from such places, and give them an inheritance with us. That they have been successful, let the hills, the vales, the canyons, which echo with the hum of their industry, make answer! Let the granaries, groaning with the productions of the earth, the result of their labour, reply! From the beginning, their operations have gradually increased—the last year's immigration amounting to nearly four thousand souls. It is designed to operate more extensively hereafter, in immigrating from the United States.

The full complement of the federal officers for this territory, except an Indian agent, are now resident with us; and so far as I am informed, a good degree of cordiality and reciprocal kindness exists between them and the people of the territory.

A corps of the U. S. troops, under the command of Colonel Steptoe, on their way to California, are also sojourning with us during the winter. From the courteous and gentlemanly bearing of the officers, and the control which they appear to exercise over their men, I feel gratified

in the belief, that if their services were wanting in protecting the settlements from Indian aggression, or otherwise, they would be cheerfully extended.

While thus briefly reviewing the condition and situation of our territory—our own beloved *mountain home*, I am forcibly reminded of her rapid progress during the short period of her existence, also eliciting bright anticipations of her glorious future, when she shall emerge from territorial thralldom, and have her place among that mighty family of nations, whose progress and *power*, whose influence and des-

tiny, the disclosing eye of Omnipotence can alone reveal.

May we aid, by our united energy and ability, in subserving the public good, that when we go hence, we may have the proud consciousness of having faithfully kept and fulfilled the important trusts reposed in us by the people, whose servants we are, and whom we have the honour to represent.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Executive Department, U. T.,  
Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 11, 1854.

## The Latter-day Saints' Millennial Star.

SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1855.

PETITION TO PRESIDENT PIERCE.—It is said that error will run round the world before truth can put her shoes on. There is much force in the expression, and never can the saying be more appropriate than when applied to matters connected with the Latter-day Saints. Who, that has heard of that people at all, cannot bear testimony to the truth of what we say? Who among the world, that has heard of Joseph Smith, did not at first hear his name coupled with the terms "impostor, deluder, fanatic, false prophet," and even worse epithets? Who, that has heard of Brigham Young for the first time, has not been told that he is a similar character to what Joseph Smith was reputed to be, and that his teachings are "disloyal, unpatriotic, blasphemous, licentious," &c. So swiftly does falsehood fly on its errand of misrepresentation and abuse.

But if falsehood is swift, truth is sure. It is an old saying—"Truth is mighty and will prevail." This adage too has received, and will receive, ample verification in the history of the Saints. When error has had free course among the people, and glorified itself at the expense of the poor Saints, then arises truth, in simplicity, dignity, and power, storming and totally demolishing the ricketty defences of error, and honest men gaze on the matter with astonishment, and wonder how they could have suffered the wool to be drawn over their eyes. The testimony of Colonel Thomas L. Kane, on the evacuation of Nauvoo and the founding of Deseret, was a remarkable illustration of this principle, being greatly instrumental in causing the appointment of President Brigham Young, first Governor of Utah Territory.

The petition to President Pierce, praying him to re-appoint President Young Governor of that Territory, is another verification of the truth of our words. This document is signed by the very person whom President Pierce has appointed to succeed Governor Young, and also by U. S. executive, judicial, and military officers in the territory, and most of the merchants in G. S. L. City, few of the petitioners being members of the Church. This document will not be without its due effect—it blasts to the four winds of heaven the frail refuge of lies which the calumniators of Governor Young have been of late hiding beneath, and exhibits to the light of day, and to the

full gaze of every honest man, the naked deformity of those who take pleasure in defaming the upright and honourable of the earth.

As it has been hitherto, so it will be in the future. Calumny may get the start, but she will inevitably lose the race, for the race is not to the swift. She will fail at the decisive moment of victory, leaving to truth a complete and glorious triumph when least expected, for the battle is not to the strong. And the world will continue to fluctuate, now burning with fierce enmity and intense hatred towards the Saints, and now absorbed with wonder and admiration of them, until falsehood is completely vanquished, truth prevails, righteousness covers the earth, and the Lord Jesus takes upon him his great power and reigns as King of kings and Lord of lords. May that day be hastened.

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**GOVERNOR YOUNG'S MESSAGE.**—We have much pleasure in presenting our readers with a copy of this document this week. Eminently practical, and full of sound principle, as it is, it will compare, or rather contrast, strikingly with the political productions of the world, which, often neglecting the chief good of the people, are framed principally for the advancement of party purposes. With such a sensible, patriotic, and far-seeing leader, Utah will outstrip the world in sound and wise legislation, and in national stability and prosperity.

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**FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.**—*Deseret*.—We have received the February mail from the Valley, minus our files of the *Deseret News*, but we have been favoured with a perusal of copies for Jan. 11 and 25, and Feb. 1 and 8. We have received letters bearing date to Feb. 7. But nothing has arrived via California by Adams and Co.'s Express of the 1st Feb. The letter of Elder George A. Smith gives a general summary of the news.

The *News* requests us to give insertion to the two following paragraphs—

“Died, at Provo City, Dec. 28, 1854, of inflammation, succeeded by chills, Sarah Ann, daughter of Stephen and Harriet Nixon, born in Leek, Staffordshire, England, aged 20 years, 8 months, and 15 days. She was one of those fortunate Saints who were driven from Nauvoo for religious opinions by the Illinois mob, in 1846. Her upright course of conduct through life was evidenced by the attendance of all the Bishops in the city, and numerous friends, who composed the very large procession which followed the remains to the grave.”

“**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—While quarrying stone for the Temple, brother Archibald Bowman, aged 27, was killed on the 12th day of January 1855, at the stone quarry near G. S. L. City, by the falling of a large quantity of earth and rock. He was a native of Kirkaldy, Fifeshire, Scotland, and beloved by all who knew him for his kindness, integrity, and uniformly upright course. He died as he had lived, doing good, being crushed when warning another of the danger. This accident happened about half-past two p. m., and brother Bowman lingered until about six, when his spirit passed to a happier and higher sphere of action.”

**Kansas.**—A letter from Elder Milo Andrus, dated Atchison, Kansas territory, March 4, in the *Luminary*, states that he was invited by the leading citizens of Brunswick, Missouri, to deliver a lecture in the Town Hall of that place, which he did in the evening of Feb. 26, to a large congregation, who listened very attentively. He and company started from Brunswick, Feb. 28, for Atchison, where he arrived March 4, and met brother Siler. They secured the services of a Mr. Thomasson, as a guide, and started on a short exploring expedition in the country. Travelling directly west four miles, to the head of Deer Creek, they found an excellent camping place, with plenty of hickory wood, water, and an excellent range for stock, with a good chance to locate claims for farming. The people of Atchison seemed to be liberal, and in a measure free from prejudice.

*Indiana.*—Brother Thomas B. Pierce wrote to the *Luminary*, dated Cedar Grove, Franklin Co., Feb. 27, that three or four had been recently baptized in that place, and quite an interest was raised among the people, some being opposed, and others saying that the Saints “preached the truth, and beat the rest of the religions all to pieces.”

*Texas.*—Elder Seth M. Blair wrote to the *Luminary*, under date Port Sullivan, Feb. 19, that he had built up a Branch of fifty members in that place, who expected to go to the Valley this season, the rich helping the poor. Through letter to the *Luminary*, dated Grand Bluffs, Feb. 7, by Elder William Martindale, we learn that he had baptized an active and promising man, and that prospects were good. By letter from Elder B. Clapp, to the *Luminary*, dated Troy, Freestone Co., we glean that prospects were not particularly bright, but he expected to take a company through to the Valley this season, composed chiefly of his relations.

*North Carolina.*—Anderson J. Gregg wrote from Tom's Creek, Feb. 17, to the *Luminary*, that he had baptized four persons lately.

*Illinois.*—Elder James Case wrote to the above paper, from Sullivan, March 9, that he had met with considerable opposition, had baptized several, and hoped shortly to baptize more.

*St. Louis.*—The following is from the *St. Louis Luminary* of March 17.—“THE DANISH EMIGRATION.—One hundred and fifty Danish Saints were re-shipped on board the *Polar Star*, for Weston, Missouri, and left St. Louis, March 10, under the Presidency of Elder Ileitsen, with the intention of remaining somewhere in that section of the country, until they obtain means to go through to the Valley.

“One hundred and seventy-five, in charge of P. O. Hanson, were shipped on the *Clara*, and left this city on Monday, 12th of March, with instructions to land at Atchison. This company is bound for Salt Lake this season—all enjoyed excellent health and spirits.”

*Cincinnati.*—From a letter dated Cincinnati, March 2, by Elder O. Spencer, in the *Mormon* of March 10, we learn that the Elders in that town and the surrounding country, were busy in endeavouring to arouse the scattered Saints to a sense of their duty, and to publish the glad tidings of salvation to the people. Elder Barlow had just come in from Georgetown, Kentucky, the spirit of violence being rife in that place. Elder S. T. Bancroft, a citizen of the same place, it was also expected would have to leave.

*Philadelphia.*—By the same Number of the *Mormon*, we learn that a Conference was held in Philadelphia, Jan. 7, Elder John Taylor presiding, when four Branches were represented—Philadelphia, 130 members; Hornerstown, 25; Quincy, Franklin Co., Pa., 30; and Toms River, 75.

**DEPARTURE OF THE “CHIMBORAZO.”**—The ship *Chimborazo*, Captain Vesper, cleared on the 13th instant, with 432 souls on board, for the port of Philadelphia, of which number about 200 are passengers hence to Utah by the P. E. Fund.

Elder Edward Stevenson, late President of the Gibraltar mission, is President of the company, which consists of about 70 souls from the Channel Islands, in company with Elders A. L. Lamoreaux, late President of the French Mission; about 200 from the Principality, in company with Elder Thomas Jeremy, late Counsellor to the Presidency of the Church in Wales; and the remainder from the London, Kent, Essex, and Reading Conferences, in company with Elders Mills and Slack, late Presidents of the Reading and Essex Conferences. As the evils of the world increase the joy of the Saints increases at the event of their deliverance, which they give free vent to by their songs of gladness, although fiends in human shape sometimes strive to afflict their souls by vexatious detentions, as did Pharaoh to prevent Israel from going to serve the Lord in the wilderness.

The kindness of Captain Vesper will doubtless contribute much to the comfort of the company.

The new American Emigration Act takes effect in British ports about the first of May, which will materially affect emigration from European countries. We shall give particulars hereafter.

'THE "SEER."—It is not probable that any further numbers of this periodical will be issued.

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To His Excellency Franklin Pierce,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Your Petitioners would respectfully represent: that

Whereas, Governor Brigham Young possesses the entire confidence of the people of this Territory, without distinction of party or sect; and from personal acquaintance, and social intercourse, WE find him to be a firm supporter of the Constitution and laws of the United States, and a tried pillar of Republican Institutions; and having repeatedly listened to his remarks, in private as well as in public Assemblies, do know he is the warm friend and able supporter of Constitutional Liberty, the rumours published in the States to the contrary notwithstanding; and having canvassed to our satisfaction his doings as Governor, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and also the disposition of the appropriation for public buildings for the Territory;

WE do most cordially and cheerfully represent, that the same has been expended to the best interest of the Nation; and

Whereas his re-appointment would better subserve the Territorial interest, than the appointment of any other man, and would meet with the gratitude of the entire Inhabitants of the Territory, and his removal would cause the deepest feelings of sorrow and regret; and it being our unqualified opinion, based upon the personal acquaintance which we have formed with Governor Young, and from our observation of the results of his influence and administration in this Territory, that he possesses in an eminent degree every qualification necessary for the discharge of his official duties, and unquestioned integrity and ability; That he is decidedly the most suitable person that can be selected for that office.

WE therefore take great pleasure in recommending him to your favourable consideration, and do earnestly request his re-appointment as Governor, and Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory.

Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory,  
December 30th, 1854.

J. T. KINNEY, Ch. Justice U. S. Supreme Court Utah.  
E. J. STEPTOE, Lt.-Col. U. S. Army.  
JOHN F. REYNOLDS, Bvt.-Maj. 3rd Arty.  
U. S. A.  
RUFUS INGALLS, Captn. U. S. Army.  
SYLVESTER MOWRY, Lieutenant U. S. Army.  
LATHETT L. LIVINGSTON, Lt. 3rd U. S. Arty.  
JNO. G. CHANDLER, Lt. 3rd U. S. Arty.  
ROBT. O. TYLER, Lt. 3rd Arty.  
BENJN. ALLSTON, Bvt. 2nd Lt. 1st Dgs.  
U. S. Army.  
CHAS. A. PERRY, Sutler U. S. A.  
WM. G. RANKIN, [Quartermaster's Clerk.]  
HORACE R. WIRTZ, Medical Staff U. S. A.  
LEO. SHAVER, Asst. Jus. S. C. of U. S. Ter. of Utah.

Wm. I. APPLEBY, Clerk Supreme and First District Courts U. S. T. U.  
CURTIS E. BOLTON, [Bookkeeper of Mr. Perry.]  
A. W. BABBITT, Secretary of Utah Territory.  
WM. MAC, [Merchant.]  
J. M. HOCKADAY, [Do.]  
GEORGE SIMS, [Do.]  
HENRY C. BRANCH, [Do.]  
C. C. BRANHAM, [Do.]  
C. J. BYENE, [Do.]  
LUCIAN L. BEDDILL, [M.D.]  
CORTLAND LIVINGSTON, [Merchant.]  
FELIX TRACY, Jr., [Adams & Co.'s Express Agent.]  
E. SMITH, Postmaster Salt Lake City.  
JOSEPH HOLLMAN, U. S. District Atty. for Utah.

JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD, U. S. Marshall     JAMES LOAN, [Merchant.]  
 Utah Ter.    W. H. HOOPER, [Do.]  
 JOS. GREENE, [Merchant.]                        GEO. P. STYLES, Associate Justice S. C.  
 J. GEO. ZIEGLE, [Do.]                            U. S. for Territory of Utah.  
 LOUIS SCHOLL, [Do.]                              T. S. WILLIAMS, [Merchant.]  
 B. W. GANNON, [Do.]                            JOHN NEEDHAM, [Do.]  
 JOHN J. KERBY, [Do.]                            WILLIAM BELL, [Do.]  
 S. L. WALLACE, [Do.]                            CHARLES G. McLURE, [Forage Master  
 F. S. KLUMPH, [Do.]                              U. S. A.]  
 STEPHEN B. ROSE, Ind. Sub-Agent for  
 Utah T.

WE do hereby certify that the above is a true copy of a Petition with the signatures attached, and forwarded to President Franklin Pierce, this 31st day of December, 1854.

THOS. BULLOCK, G. S. L. Co. Recorder.  
 LEO. HAWKINS, Clerk.

## Foreign Correspondence.

### DESERET.

*Weather and Farming — Iron and Sugar Works—Death of Walker—Social Meetings and Literary Associations.*

Historian's Office, Great Salt Lake City,  
 February 7, 1855.

Brother Franklin—We have taken the greatest pains to forward you every information in our power. The Eastern Mail arrived here on the evening of the 5th inst., at ten o'clock, being the first mail by that route for three months. The work on the foundation of the temple is every day progressing rapidly. A large number of workmen are opening a channel down North-Temple Street to the Jordan, to prepare for the high water. The weather has been remarkably fine since the 15th of January, almost like spring, and a great many of the farmers have been engaged in sowing grain; a great number of fruit trees have been transplanted during the past week. Colonel Steptoe has let out a job for building a bridge across the Provo, to be paid for out of the \$25,000 appropriated by Congress to make a military road from here to California. The bridge is now in progress, and will be finished in April.

I visited Utah County recently, many fine buildings have been erected in the midst of winter. The health of the people has been excellent in all the towns of Utah. — Messrs. Goddard and Pace keep

the Music Hall at Provo open for dramatic performances and cotillion parties; it is a very convenient hall, and speaks well for the enterprise of its proprietors. The meeting hall is so far completed that meetings are held in it. It will hold about 400 persons. Major Hancock's grist mill at Payson has commenced operations, and is doing good business. The iron works commenced blast on the first of January, but with what success we are unable to state. The new grist mill at Parowan has also commenced operations.

Walker, the Utah chief, died on the 29th of January, at Meadow Creek, in Millard County; he had been sick ten days. The evening before he died he received a letter and some presents from Governor Young, which the Governor had sent, not knowing of his sickness. Elder David Lewis, who understands the language, had a conversation with him on the eve of the 28th. Although evidently struck with death, he expressed the warmest feelings towards Governor Young and the "Mormons," and expressed great anxiety for peace with the whites, and seemed to have no idea of his approaching dissolution, but requested Lewis to call next morning to have another talk with him. Early the next morning Kanoah, the Parvante chief, sent word to the people at Fillmore, to drive up their cattle and horses, and keep out of the canyons, as Walker was dead, and the Utes might

kill some of them. Lewis, with about eighteen of the brethren, went over from Fillmore to Walker's camp, but found that he was dead and buried. The presents and the letter from Governor Young were buried with him; about fourteen of his best horses were killed, also two or three Piede Squaws, and some prisoners. Brother Huntington starts to-morrow to make the Utes a visit.

By this mail the Indian agent arrived, who is to supply the place of Major E. A. Bedell, deceased. About thirty hands are engaged making a road across the outlet of the Hot Springs, in the north part of this city. Some \$4000 has been appropriated out of the city, county, and territorial treasuries, to make a passable road across this heretofore bottomless pit. The Endowment House is nearly finished. The sugar factory commenced last Thursday, Feb. 1. Presidents Young, Kimball, and Grant, with Elders George A. Smith, Carrington, and Wells, visited the sugar works, and saw the commencement of the operations. In five hours 400 bushels of beets were rasped so fine as to run through a fine sieve. The length of the building is 103 feet, 40 feet wide, and three stories high, with two additions for machine houses 35 by 20. The machinery displays the most admirable workmanship, and not a man who assisted putting up the works ever saw a similar one put up before. The barrels of molasses with the beet taste extracted are rolling into the Tithing Office, and being distributed among Zion's workmen. Thomas Bullock, my clerk, has been called out to guage a little cask of molasses, and he has reported it will contain 547 $\frac{1}{2}$  imperial gallons, which is the first fruits of the sugar factory.

The Mormon battalion had a party last evening at the Social Hall, which will be renewed this evening. Presidents Young, Kimball, and Grant delivered most thrilling discourses to them; it was altogether a most splendid affair. Elder J. V. Long reported the addresses. Zion's workmen are going to have a grand party in the Social Hall, on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, the 13th, 14th, and 15th inst. It will be an affair not excelled by any previous one in this territory. The Dramatic Association have presented the public with some new pieces, with excellent taste.

It is rumoured that Colonel E. J. Step-

ton has been appointed Governor of this Territory, but no official notice has yet arrived. The Supreme Court has been in session several days listening to the arguments of Counsel on the subject of the jurisdiction of the District Courts of Utah, in a fugitive slave case, which has arisen in an Indian country. Elder Lorenzo Snow has established a "Polysophical Association" at his house; about 300 volumes have already been subscribed, and the prospect is, that there will soon be an extensive library. Elder W. Woodruff, on Saturday evening last, organized a "Universal Scientific Society," and many of our leading men are already connected with it. The Seventies are also getting up an "Association for Mutual Instruction," which will convene to-morrow evening in the Seventies Council Hall. The prospects are, that it will be a very useful association. It is very gratifying to see so many associations springing into existence with giant strides, which will have a very beneficial influence upon the minds of the rising generation. Elder B. B. Messenger is giving lectures to the clerks in the office, on the Deseret Alphabet. Elders Staines and Ure are forming a new catalogue of the Utah Library.

I remain your brother in the Gospel,  
GEORGE A. SMITH.

P.S.—I received by this mail letters from Cyrus H. Wheeflock, and John S. Fullmer, in England; also from James McGaw, Seth M. Blair, Preston Thomas, and other Elders; also the first Number of the *St. Louis Luminary*.

G. A. S.

#### MISSISSIPPI.

*Voyage of the "James Nesmith"—Passage of the Saints up the Mississippi.*

Mouth of Mississippi, Feb. 19, 1855.  
President F. D. Richards.

Dear Sir—The vessel lying very still this afternoon, I seat myself to commence a letter, which I suppose will be time enough to close when we are ready to leave New Orleans.

I feel to rejoice in the goodness of our Heavenly Father, to think how quick we have been brought to this place, and the Saints rejoice with me. Yesterday, about

noon, we cast anchor here under a heavy wind from the north-east, and it is astonishingly cold for this part of the world. We have had but one rough day on the whole voyage, and that was last Sunday, when we were near the island of Abaco. Neither have we suffered from heat at any time. There has been some sickness amongst us, especially diarrhoea and its opposite, which you know is often caused by imprudence. Twelve have died, mostly very old folks or little children, which were sick before we started; none of those who were helped from the Fund. The provisions were very good.

My two Counsellors, and the other brethren which were appointed or chosen, have done well. We have had much satisfaction in our meetings, both Sundays and week evenings, and the Spirit of the Lord has been poured out upon the brethren in a goodly degree. I could not avoid speaking well of our captain [Captain Mills], for he has been uncommonly kind, condescending, and well-disposed toward us; and while I think of my great reason to be thankful, I will thank you and the brethren around you for all your kindness, and all your toilsome labours for our sakes.

It looks doubtful whether we shall be towed from here to-day, and I will drop my pen till another time.

Feb. 27.

I am sorry that I did not get the letter in the post-office at New Orleans, but I hope you will forgive me, considering my busy times. It is difficult to write while the boat is in motion. It is now the 27th, and we are above Natchez. We have had four deaths since we left the bar. There is no epidemic or catching sickness among us. I think our sick ones are mending, with the exception of one child. It is good for us it is as cold as it is. Brother Snow's instructions were, not to take too many on one boat. We left 50 in charge of one of my Counsellors on another boat. Brother McGaw had the two boats engaged when we arrived. I with the remainder am on board the *Oceana*, Captain Miller, and I never met with better treatment in any vessel.

May the Lord bless you and preserve you is the desire of your unworthy brother and obedient servant,

P. O. HANSON.

N. B.—The Saints thank you for the extra provisions. My love to the brethren in the Office.

#### ST. LOUIS.

*Voyage of the "Rockaway"—Arrival at New Orleans—Passage of the Saints to St. Louis.*

St. Louis, 20th March, 1855.

President Franklin D. Richards.

Dear Brother—I take this opportunity of writing to let you know of our safe arrival at this place. We landed at New Orleans on the 28th of February, and started up the river on the steam-boat called *Saranak* on the 1st of March, all of our company together, with the exception of two, who for want of means stayed in New Orleans. Our lives were spared, and we had a prosperous passage across the ocean. We had two severe gales of wind, and a heavy sea, but met with no losses or accidents, only the ripping of one of the main-sails. No sickness, only the sea sickness. We held our meetings every evening for prayer to our Heavenly Father, and bearing testimony to the work of God, and speaking one to another of the things of the Kingdom of God; and we were blessed with a good spirit, which caused us to rejoice and be glad in our hearts that we were on our way to the land of Joseph, and the gathering place of the Saints of the Most High.

We were sixteen days on the river. On the evening of the 11th, she ran upon a "snag" about 65 miles below Cairo, and were obliged to discharge the greatest part of her cargo, and then put it back again. This gave the brethren an opportunity to have some work, which enabled them to obtain some means when they landed here. There is a good prospect of them getting work. It is somewhat difficult to get rooms at the present time. The weather here is very cold at present, and frosty.

I add no more at present, but remain yours in the covenant of grace.

[The above came to us without signature, but we suppose Elder Samuel Glasgow, President of the company that sailed on the *Rockaway*, was the writer.—*Ep. Star.*]